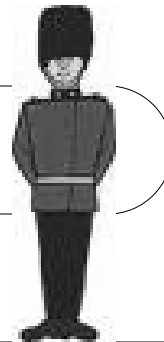


Fundamentals of Ethnic Research

**The HERE and THERE Model
MCC-OGS Education Seminar
October 28, 2006
Dayton Metro Library**

Agenda



Set the Model—The HERE

- How to get from information HERE that will help get you THERE

● Apply the Model—The THERE

- English Research—Pam Wolosz
- Italian Research—Mike Garrambone
- Irish Research—Dave Vickers

● Conclusion—Dave Vickers

5-Step Research Process

- Step 1: Write down what you know.
- Step 2: Decide what you want to learn.
- Step 3: Choose a source of information.
- Step 4: Learn from the source.
- Step 5: Use what you learned.



The Here

- In order to effectively find your roots across the pond there are several things that good researchers on this side of the pond.
- Why?
- What?
- How?

Why Search HERE If The Ancestor Is From THERE?

- Information is generally more accessible HERE
- Less expensive in terms of money and time
- The HERE searching can be more controllable
- In going from THERE to HERE there may be many changed facts such as name spellings—better to learn about them here
- Need as much information about the THERE from HERE in order to be effective THERE
 - If all you know about THERE is the country name you're in for trouble in the way of long search time

What To Search For HERE?

- The name of a target relative
- Immigration and naturalization
- Church affiliations
- Heritage groups
- Occupations
- Family histories

How To Search HERE?

- **Gather information from all possible relatives**
- **Fill out associated family group and pedigree charts**
 - Be careful to document the sources of the information
- **Work on all family members one generation at a time**
- **You must find at least three facts HERE before you can be successful THERE**
 - A name (given and surname) with spelling variations
 - A date, preferably a birth date
 - A location, preferably a birth place
 - As much collateral information as is possible

Building A Search Kit For THERE

- Information will help you to know what information to look for HERE so you can be successful THERE
- The more time you are going to spend THERE, the more effort you should take in preparing HERE—the bigger the kit
 - A good how to search THERE book
 - Maps
 - The history of the period in which he/she moved from THERE to HERE
 - LDS Research Outline
 - Websites
 - Gazetteers

Name Variations

Fitzgerald, Fichgerrel, Fitchgearald, Fitchgerrel, Fitsgarrel,

Fitsgerald, Fitsgerel, Fitsgorrel, Fitsjarald, Fitsjerald, Fitts Gerald,

Fitzarrell, Fitzgarald, Fitzgarrold, Fitzgearld, Fitzgeral, Fitz Gerald,

Fitzgerrald, Fitz Gerrald, Fitzgerrel, Fitzgerrold, Fitzjairald,

Fitzjarald, Fitzjerald

Rawlings, Raling, Rallins, Raulens, Raulings, Rawlins, Rollens,

Rollin, Rolling, Rollings, Rollins

Sinclair, Saintclair, St. Clair, St. Clear, St. Clere, Senkler, Sinekler,

Sinclar, Sinclare, Sinclares, Sinclear, Sincleer, Sincler, Sinclere,

Sinclier, Singclair, Sinklar, Sinklear, Sinkler

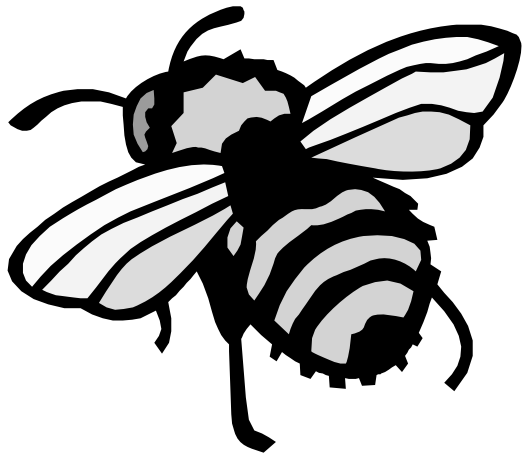
Step 1. Identify What You Know about Your Family

- **Begin your research with family and home sources. Look for names, dates, and places in certificates, family Bibles, letters, obituaries, diaries, tombstones, and similar sources. Ask your relatives for information they may have. It is possible that your second cousin, great-aunt, or other relative already has some family information. Organize the information you find and record it on pedigree charts and family group record forms.**

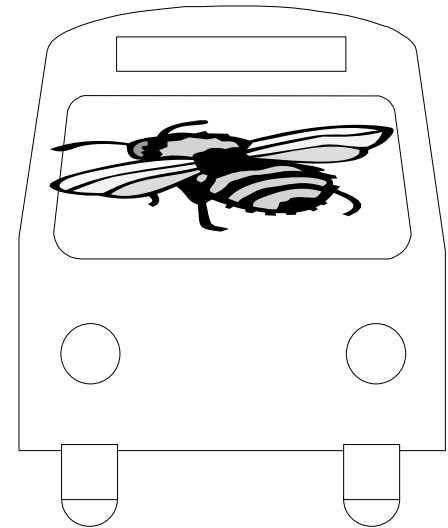
Step 2. Decide What You Want to Learn

- Select a specific relative or ancestor born in Ireland *for whom you know at least a name, the town or parish where he or she lived in Ireland, and an approximate date when he or she lived there.* Additional information, such as your ancestor's religion and the names of other family members, will also be helpful.
- If you do not have enough information on your Irish ancestor, review the sources mentioned in step one that may give your ancestor's birth date and birthplace or date and place of residence.
- Next, decide what you want to learn about your ancestor, such as parents' names or marriage date and place. You may want to ask an experienced researcher or a librarian to help you select a goal that you can achieve.

What Do You Want to Be??



Or



The Key to Successful Genealogical Research is
FOCUS

Step 3. Select a Record to Search

- **Effective researchers first search for background information.**
- **Next they survey compiled records.**
- **Then they search original documents.**

Step 4. Find and Search the Record

- Search for one generation at a time
- Search for the ancestor's entire family
- *Examine a copy of the original record*
- Search each source thoroughly
- Examine a copy of the original record
- Search a broad time period
- Look for indexes
- Watch for name variations

Step 5. Use the Information

- **Evaluate the Information You Find**
- **Ask yourself the following questions:**
 - Did the person who provided the information witness the event?
 - Was the information recorded near the time of the event?
 - Is the information logical and consistent with the information in other sources?
- **Record Your Searches and Findings**
- **Share Your Information with Others**

General Comments

- **Critical to be organized**
- **Critical to be focused**
- **Documentation is essential**
- **Keep records of what works well and what doesn't**